



Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1989/90

91-06081/

Saskatchewan Justice

Table of Contents

Letters of Transmittal	6
Organization Chart	7
1. Introduction	8
2. Civil Law Division	10
3. Public Law and Policy Division	11
• Constitutional Branch	11
• Legislative Services	11
• Legislative Drafting	11
• Policy Planning and Evaluation	11
4. Public Prosecutions Division	12
5. Corrections and Justice Services Division	13
• Court Services Branch	13
• The Court of Appeal	14
• The Court of Queen's Bench	14
• The Surrogate Court	14
• The Unified Family Court	14
• The Provincial Court	14
• Corrections	15
• Community Operations	15
• Adult Probation Services	16
• Fine Option Program	16
• Community Service Order Program	16
• Restitution Program	16
• Bail Verification and Supervision Program	16
• Impaired Drivers Treatment Program	16
• Volunteers in Probation	16
• Institutional Operations	16
• Administrative Release Programs	17
• Provincial Correctional Centres	17
• Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement	17
• Community Correctional Centres	17
• Community-Training Residences	17
• Correctional Camps	18
• Property Registration Branch	18
• Land Titles System	18
• Personal Property Registry	19
6. Administration Division	20
• Policing Branch	20
• Provincial Policing	20
• Indian Special Constable Program	20
• Firearms Control Program	20
• Private Investigators and Security Guards	21
• Coroners Branch	21
• Office of the Public Trustee	21
• Property of Dependent Adults	21
• Property of Infants	21
• Administrative Services Branch	22
• Human Resources Branch	22
• Staff Development	23
• Corrections Workers Training Program	24
• Systems Branch	24
• Communications Branch	24

7. Victims Fund	26
8. Boards and Commissions	27
• Farm Land Security Board	27
• Mediation Services	27
• Provincial Mediation Board/Office of the Rentalsman	27
• Office of the Rentalsman	27
• Rent Stabilization Program	27
• Security Deposits	28
• Landlords and Tenants	28
• Debt Management and Credit Counselling	28
• Other Legislation	28
• Rent Appeal Commission	28

Appendices

Appendix A: Budget/Human Resource Allocations

A-1 Departmental Expenditure by Program 1989/90	30
A-2 Departmental Human Resources by Program 1989/90	30

Appendix B: Court Services

B-1 Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Caseload by Calendar Year	31
B-2 Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Time to Appeal Hearing	31
B-3 Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Judges by Location	31
B-4 Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year	32
B-5 Surrogate Court - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year	32
B-6 Unified Family Court - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year	32
B-7 Small Claims Court Statistics	33
B-8 Provincial Court Voluntary Payment Unit Statistics	33

Appendix C: Corrections

C-1 Community Operations - Caseload Statistics by Fiscal Year	34
C-2 Fine Option Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	34
C-3 Community Service Order Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	34
C-4 Restitution Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	34
C-5 Exchange of Services Agreement: Inmate Admissions/Daily Counts	34
C-6 Community Training Residence Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year (Male)	35
C-7 Community Training Residence Program - Days on Program by Fiscal Year (Female)	35
C-8 Correctional Facilities New Admissions by type	35
C-9 Correctional Facilities 1989/90 New Admissions by Age Group	36
C-10 Correctional Facilities 1989/90 New Admissions by major offence	36
C-11 Saskatchewan Correctional Centres Population: Average Daily Count by Month	37

Appendix D: Land Titles and Personal Property Registry

D-1 Registration of Land Titles by Fiscal Year	38
D-2 Personal Property Registry - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	38

Appendix E: Administrative Services Division

E-1 Criminal Offences in Areas Policed by RCMP - Trends by Offence Type	39
E-2 1989 Coroner Investigations by Type	39
E-3 Firearms Control Program - Activity by Calendar Year	39
E-4 Private Investigators and Security Guards Licensing Activity	39
E-5 Office of the Public Trustee - Comparative Statistics	40
E-6 Human Resources Branch - Comparative Statistics on Staffing Actions	40

Appendix F: Boards and Commissions

F-1 Farm Land Security Board - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Foreclosures	41
F-2 Farm Land Security Board - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Home Quarter Protection	41
F-3 Mediation Services - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	41
F-4 Residential Tenancies Act - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	42
F-5 Debt Management and Credit Counselling - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	42

F-6	Provincial Mediation Board - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	43
F-7	Rent Appeal Commission Organization Chart	43
F-8	Rent Appeal Commission - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	44

Letters of Transmittal

December 1, 1990

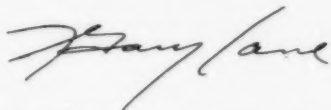
Her Honour

The Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, O.C., S.O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to transmit to your Honour the
Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of
Justice for the year ending March 31, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,



The Honourable J. Gary Lane, Q.C.,
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General



December 1, 1990

The Honourable J. Gary Lane, Q.C.,
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General,
Province of Saskatchewan,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Lane:

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the
Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of
Justice for the year ending March 31, 1990.

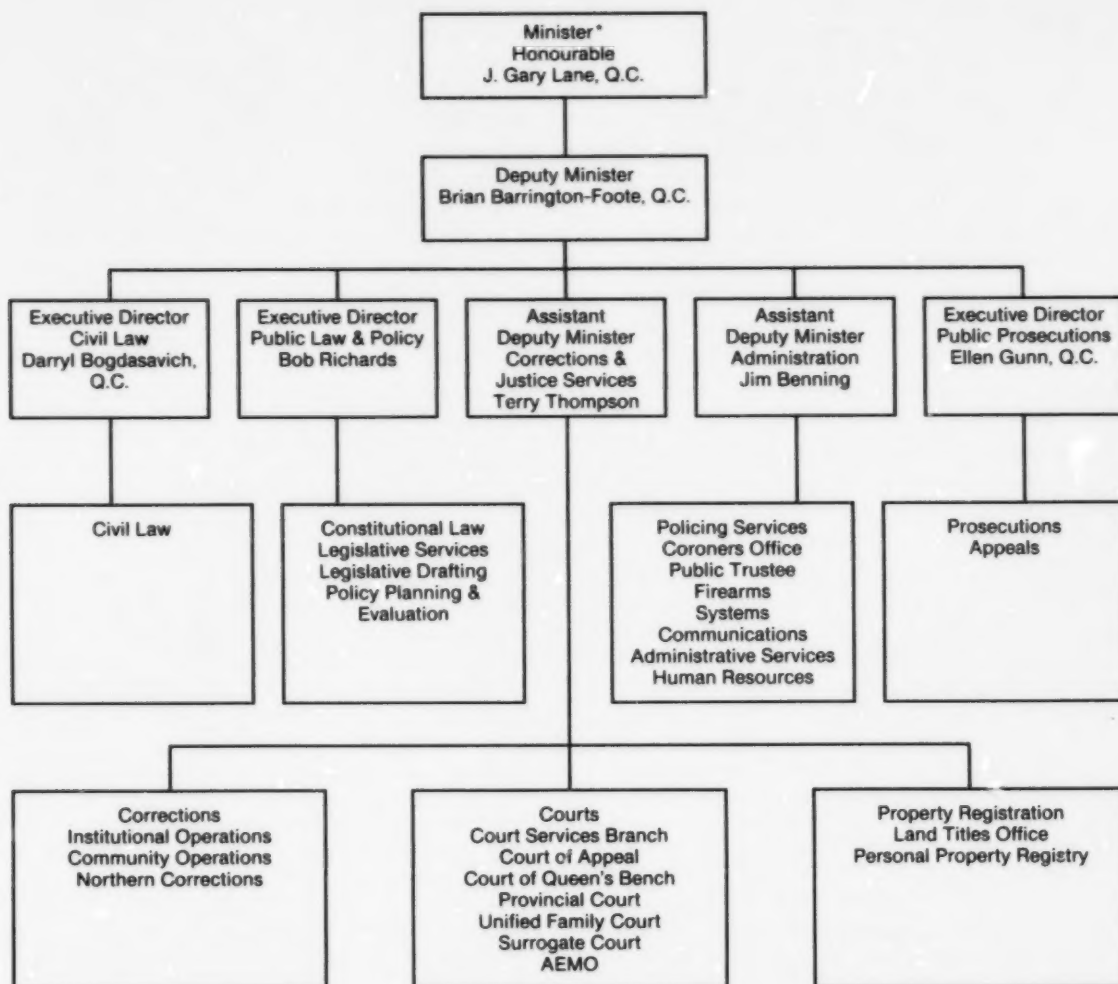
Respectfully,



Brian Barrington-Foote, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
and Deputy Attorney General



Saskatchewan Justice - Organization Chart March 31, 1990



* Also responsible for:
 Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board
 Farm Land Security Board
 Public and Private Rights Board
 Surface Rights Arbitration Board
 Provincial Mediation Board
 Rent Appeal Commission
 Saskatchewan Securities Commission
 Saskatchewan Police Commission
 Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission
 Saskatchewan Law Reform Commission
 Crimes Compensation Board
 Mediation Services

1. Introduction

The Department of Justice is responsible for providing Justice services in the Province of Saskatchewan. These services include:

- policing, with respect to those laws which the Province is responsible for enforcing, including provincial policing delivered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under a contract between the Province and the Government of Canada;
- the prosecution of offences under the **Criminal Code**, the **Young Offenders Act** and provincial statutes;
- support services to the Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench;
- The Provincial Court of Saskatchewan;
- the provincial corrections system;
- the provincial coroners system;
- the provincial land titles system and personal property registration systems;
- the operation and management, through the office of the Public Trustee, of systems for the administration of estates of the mentally incompetent and minors; and
- legal advice to the Government and conducting all litigation for or against the Crown.

By the terms of **The Department of Justice Act**, the Minister of Justice is *ex officio* the Attorney General and, in that capacity, continues to have the constitutional and legal responsibilities traditionally associated with that historic office. Certain of those responsibilities relate to his special role in Cabinet and for that purpose the Minister is described as the legal member of the Executive Council. He is the legal advisor to the Crown. Among his duties are:

- ensuring that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law;
- superintending all matters connected with the administration of justice in Saskatchewan that are within the constitutional jurisdiction of the Province; and
- providing legal advice to the Government of Saskatchewan and conducting all litigation for or against the Crown.

In addition, a number of Boards and Commissions report to the Minister. Although the budgets of these Agencies are included within the Department budget, they operate independently and are not managed by the Department.

During the 1989/90 fiscal year, surcharges on provincial and federal fines were established by legislation. Provincial legislation also established a Victims' Fund to receive all provincial and federal fine surcharges. The Minister of Justice administers the Victims' Fund for approved programs under section 10 of **The Victims of Crime Act**. Collection of the surcharge was

successfully implemented in court offices across the province in August, 1989.

Concerns regarding the independence of individuals exercising judicial functions were addressed by provisions included in the Justice of the Peace Act, which came into force on May 1, 1989. In addition, a Supervising Justice of the Peace was appointed to assume responsibility for providing training and support services for Justices of the Peace throughout the province.

Coordination of trials in Saskatoon and the use of pre-plea conferences in Regina, instituted on an experimental basis, contributed to Saskatchewan continuing to have one of the best records in Canada in terms of time to trial in 1989/90. In 85-90 per cent of all cases, a person charged with an offence received a trial or preliminary hearing date within three months of his or her election and plea. For criminal matters heard at the Queen's Bench level, the time from the date of election to trial date was under seven months, reduced from an average of fifteen months.

The Maintenance Enforcement Program continued to meet the growing demand for its services, registering 1,984 maintenance orders during 1989/90 and collecting more than \$6.9 million on behalf of claimants. This brings the total collected since the program began in 1985 to approximately \$12 million.

Also during 1989/90, The Saskatchewan and federal departments of Justice jointly funded a demonstration project to reduce the victim's trauma by separating child victims of sexual assault and the accused in the court room. Demonstrations were set up at all levels of court and various seminars to train staff were held. An evaluation of the project, completed in January, 1990, determined that the use of video equipment and screens was a very effective method of assisting child victims during their court appearance.

In the provincial corrections system, a community training residence for female offenders was opened in Saskatoon in November, 1989. This facility is operated by the Gabriel Dumont Institute and can accommodate up to 14 offenders.

In March, 1990, an Intensive Probation Supervision project was initiated on a pilot basis in Prince Albert. The project uses electronic monitors to provide an alternative sentence to incarceration for certain offenders.

A number of changes took place among the Department's management personnel during the 1989/90 fiscal year:

- Mr. Neil J. MacLean was appointed to the position of Supervising Justice of the Peace, effective June 1, 1989.
- Gary L. Wright was appointed Regional Director of Northern Corrections with the Corrections and

Justice Services Division, effective September 8, 1989.

- Peter A. Guenther was appointed Director of the Saskatoon Provincial Correction Centre, Corrections and Justice Services Division, effective December 11, 1989.
- Lynn Tulloch was appointed Assistant Director, Administrative Services Branch, effective January 2, 1990.
- James J. Schneider was appointed Director of Community Facilities, Corrections and Justice Services Division, effective March 1, 1990.

2. Civil Law Division

The Civil Law Division is responsible for providing general legal services to government departments and agencies. Specialized services in constitutional law and the drafting of legislation are provided by the Public Law and Policy Division.

There are three sections within the Civil Law Division. Crown Solicitors in one section act as counsel for the government in civil litigation matters, appearing before the courts at all levels and before regulatory boards and tribunals.

Crown Solicitors in the other two sections provide services to approximately 60 client departments, boards and agencies of the government and to Cabinet Ministers responsible for those departments, boards and agencies. The solicitors in these sections are assigned to teams composed of two or three lawyers, with each team responsible for specific client agencies or areas of the law.

The teams provide legal services such as: preparing contracts and other legal documents; assisting in the development of statutes, regulations and orders-in-council; counselling government officials with respect to legal requirements and procedures; providing interpretations of provincial and federal statutes; undertaking legal research and policy projects; supervising the provision of legal services by fee-for-service solicitors; conducting negotiations on behalf of government departments and agencies; and providing general legal advice.

The Division has 17 Crown Solicitors and 4 support staff. Crown Solicitors providing services to the government are centrally located within the Department of Justice. This arrangement facilitates collegial consultation, allows the aggregate skills of the division to be readily utilized in addressing specific problems, ensures that services will be of a uniformly high quality and facilitates the identification of issues that should be dealt with by the government as a whole.

3. Public Law and Policy Division

The Public Law and Policy Division has a budget of \$1,951,600 and an allocation of 33.8 person years. It is comprised of four work units:

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides legal advice to the Government on constitutional matters and represents the Attorney General in court proceedings which raise constitutional issues. In addition, the Branch provides advice and other legal services in matters of aboriginal, human rights and trade law.

Solicitors from the Branch handle many of the Department's litigation files. The Branch is also involved in constitutional issues that are raised in prosecutions carried out by the Attorney General and provides advice or counsel as appropriate. The Branch plays a major role in constitutional reform and related intergovernmental matters.

Legislative Services

The Legislative Services Section supplies co-ordination and analytical services for the Department in the development of legal and legislative policy and provides technical advice on proposed legislation to departments and other government agencies. The legislative initiatives in which the Section has been involved during the past year include **The Police Act, 1990, The Children's Law Act, The Family Maintenance Act, The Summary Offences Procedure Act, 1990, and The Legal Profession Act, 1990**. The Section also provides legal assistance to the Legislative Review Committee of Cabinet, the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the Government House Leader and the Chief Electoral Officer, and advises the Executive Council and other Crown agencies on the form, effect and legality of proposed orders-in-council.

Legislative Drafting

The Legislative Drafting Section drafts all government bills and regulations. In this capacity the Section takes instructions from the Legislative Review and Regulations Review Committees of Cabinet. It also provides general advisory services on drafting matters to government departments and other Crown agencies. In addition, the section is responsible for the general revision of regulations and statutes, and liaison with the Drafting Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

The Legislative Drafting section co-ordinates activities related to the printing of government bills, the publication of loose-leaf statutes, loose-leaf regulations and various tables, and the publication of regulations in the Saskatchewan Gazette. The Section prepares consolidations of statutes and regulations and is

responsible for the computerization of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

In the past year, Legislative Drafting undertook the preparation and distribution of the Saskatchewan Gazette. As well, the Acts and Publications part of the Section has expanded and now distributes Acts, regulations and other government publications in its role as the office of the Queen's Printer.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation

The Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch provides central program support services with special emphasis on criminal law and family law issues. Activities within the Branch focus on strategic planning, policy analysis, program development and program analysis. Branch staff represent the Department on various provincial committees including those concerning family violence and on a number of federal-provincial committees related to criminal and family law developments. The Branch is also responsible for administering the Department's library service and providing consultation on operational issues to Divisional and Branch Heads on an ongoing basis.

4. Public Prosecutions Division

The Public Prosecutions Division prosecutes all offences under the **Criminal Code** of Canada, the **Young Offenders Act** and the Statutes of Saskatchewan, in all the courts in the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada. The Division is also responsible for providing legal advice to the RCMP in its provincial policing role and to municipal police forces in matters under investigation.

As Attorney General for Saskatchewan, the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering criminal justice in the province. The Minister has constitutional independence in this role and as his agents, members of the Public Prosecutions Division exercise wide discretionary powers. These powers are to be exercised in the public interest. Crown Prosecutors must act as part of the court rather than as advocates. In a trial, a Crown Prosecutor has a duty to offer all relevant evidence - for the accused as well as against him. While the Crown Prosecutor must vigorously strive to see that the course of justice is not thwarted, this must be accomplished with fairness, moderation and dignity.

The Public Prosecutions Division has 82 staff; 51 professional and 31 support staff located within department offices in Regina and in nine regional prosecution offices in: Regina, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, La Ronge, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton and Melfort. In addition the Division employs 39 members of the private bar as prosecutors on a fee for service basis.

5. Corrections and Justice Services Division

Court Services Branch

The Court Services Branch is responsible for providing the Province's judiciary with the support services needed to operate an efficient and responsive court system as well as providing program services intended to assist individuals in their dealings with the Courts.

Through its five operating units, Court Services Branch provides staff, courtrooms, document processing and filing, enforcement mechanisms and statistical data for the three levels of court in Saskatchewan.

The Sheriff Services Unit provides enforcement services in the eighteen Judicial Centres throughout the province. Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Sheriff's Officers execute court orders, serve legal documents, convene juries and enforce statute orders.

The Registrar of Courts provides advice and direction to the province's Local Registrars who receive and process court documents, schedule trial dates and act as clerks of the court at all courtroom and chamber sessions.

The Court Operations involves non-judicial administration for the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (including the Surrogate Court and the Unified Family Court), and the Provincial Court (including the Traffic Safety Courts in Saskatoon and Regina). The unit supplies judicial officers and clerical staff, library services, court space, office supplies and equipment and ensures recordings of court proceedings are transcribed. Court Operations is also responsible for administering **The Commissioner for Oaths Act, The Notaries Public Act, and The Marriage Act**.

The Maintenance Enforcement Office assists recipients of court-ordered maintenance with the enforcement of their orders. By registering with the Maintenance Enforcement Office, individuals are spared the emotional and financial stress associated with private enforcement measures.

The Administrative Support unit is the central financial and administrative unit for the Court Services Branch. Services provided include preparation of the annual budget request, monthly expenditure and revenue forecasts, invoice processing and monitoring the accounting functions of the various court offices.

Highlights in the Court Services Branch in 1989/90 were:

- The Justice of the Peace Act came into force on May 1, 1989. This legislation addresses concerns regarding the independence of individuals exercising judicial functions. A Supervising Justice of the Peace was appointed on June 1, 1989. He is responsible for the provision of training and support services for Justices of the Peace throughout the Province.
- The federal surcharge provisions of section 655.9 of Bill C89 were proclaimed in force July 31, 1989. The provincial Victims of Crime Act, the Victims of Crime Regulations, the Fine Option Program Amendment Regulations and the Summary Offences Procedure Amendment Regulations were proclaimed in force on August 1, 1989. Both the federal and provincial legislation were successfully implemented in the court offices.
- The Maintenance Enforcement (AEMO) Office registered 1,984 new cases and collected \$6,934,051 on behalf of claimants during 1989/90. This brings the total collected since the program began in 1985 to approximately \$12 million. AEMO staff met with various public organizations, local bar associations, other government and court staff in order to fully inform them of the mandate and process of the AEMO program. This has led to greater rapport between the Office and the users of the system.
- In October 1989, the Provincial Court facility in the W.G. Davies Building in Moose Jaw was relocated from the basement to the second floor. The renovated location provided more adequate courtroom space as well as an amalgamation of all office staff to one central location. Improved holding cells and upgraded security provisions were also included in the renovations.
- A number of procedural changes were made in the administration of the Traffic Safety Courts and Small Claims Court in Saskatoon to provide for a more effective client service.
- A long range training plan was developed for all Court Services employees.
- Trial coordination in Saskatoon and pre-plea conferences instituted on an experimental basis in Regina have resulted in Saskatchewan having among the best records in the country in terms of time to trial. In 85-90% of all cases, a person charged with an offence can receive a trial or preliminary hearing date within three months of his or her election and plea. For criminal matters heard at the Queen's Bench level, the time from the date of election to trial date has been reduced from an average of fifteen months to under seven months.
- Many improvements were made to the Justice Automated Information Network (JAIN) and considerable work was carried out which will enhance the service of the Provincial Courts in 1990/91.
- Justice Canada and Saskatchewan Justice executed an agreement to jointly fund a demonstration project to reduce the trauma faced by victims by separating child victims of sexual assault from the accused in the courtroom. Demonstrations were set up at all levels of court, various staff training seminars were

held and an evaluation of the project was completed in January, 1990. The video equipment and screens used in various locations throughout the province proved to be a very effective method of assisting child victims during court appearances.

- Court Services participated in a National Youth Courts Statistics Committee to establish a consistent format for collecting and tabulating Youth Court data.
- A number of procedural changes were made to enhance uniformity and standardize practises in provincial Court offices throughout the province.
- The Director of Sheriff Services was seconded to a position as an advisor to the Cabinet Secretariat in Executive Council. The vacant position was filled through secondment of a crown prosecutor.

The mandate of each Court is as follows:

The Court of Appeal

The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan presides over the Court of Appeal. In addition to the Chief Justice, six other justices have been appointed to the Court by the Governor General in Council. The Court hears appeals from all other courts in the Province of Saskatchewan and its decisions may be appealed only to the Supreme Court of Canada. During the year 1989, leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was sought in 25 cases and granted in seven. Fifteen cases were dismissed, two cases are pending decision by the Supreme Court and one has been discontinued.

The Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench is the superior trial court for the province with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters not expressly excluded by statute. In addition, it sits on appeal over the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan with respect to summary conviction offences and Small Claims matters. Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench hear matters in all judicial centres. In 1989/90, a new Chief Justice and two justices were appointed to the Court, two justices went supernumerary and one supernumerary judge retired. The total complement of judges is 35 including the Chief Justice and five supernumeraries.

The Surrogate Court

The Surrogate Court for Saskatchewan has jurisdiction in relation to testamentary matters and issuance of grants of probate and administration. It is a court of record. The Justices of the Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench have been appointed Judges of the Surrogate Court. The Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench exercise the jurisdiction given to the Surrogate Court.

The Unified Family Court

The Unified Family Court in Saskatoon provides a court with jurisdiction over all family matters. It takes into consideration a range of problems beyond legal issues and can deal with the family as a unit through a combination of court and social services. This Court has successfully brought together both the Provincial and Queen's Bench functions, resulting in an integrated court system in Saskatoon for family related matters.

The Provincial Court

The Provincial Court of Saskatchewan consists of a Chief Judge, and forty-four judges appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. A Judicial Council composed of judges of all three levels of court and representatives of the Law Society and the government has the duty of considering and making recommendations to the Minister regarding proposed judicial appointments to the Court. There were no new appointments or retirements from the Court in 1989/90.

Provincial Court sits in 16 judicial centres with resident judiciary and visits 89 other locations throughout the province. The Court exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction:

- (a) civil by virtue of **The Small Claims Act** under which it has jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon claims and counterclaims for debts and damages not exceeding \$5,000.
- (b) criminal or quasi-criminal by virtue of the **Criminal Code** and a variety of federal and provincial statutes, under which it can hear summary conviction offenses and certain indictable offenses in respect of which it has absolute jurisdiction, and other indictable offences where the accused is given a choice as to the mode of trial. In general terms, it is the court of first appearance in criminal matters and adjudicates on all provincial and municipal offences. Consequently it is a court having a great impact on the general public.

Provincial Court Caseload - Number of First Appearances from April 1, 1989 - March 31, 1990

Criminal Code	Highway Traffic Act	Other Federal/ Provincial
55,466	85,170	32,193

The Traffic Safety Courts are a successful and important component of the Provincial Court. Two Traffic Safety Courts are operational in Saskatchewan, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon, with two traffic justices assigned to each court. These courts handle traffic violations excluding parking offenses and

provincial statute matters. Traffic Safety Courts were established with two objectives in mind:

- (a) to remove traffic matters from the criminal court system, thus providing Provincial Court Judges more time to deal with criminal matters; and
- (b) to attempt to change driving attitudes by having a court designed to deal with driving offenders.

Under the provisions of **The Provincial Court Act**, the Chief Judge is also assigned the responsibility of directing the province's Justices of the Peace. This is done through the Supervising Justice of the Peace and a network of Justices of the Peace throughout the province.

The Voluntary Payment Unit, located in Regina, is a centralized payment centre which receives and processes tickets for the less serious matters which have a voluntary payment option. Rather than appearing in court, the offender may simply pay the prescribed voluntary payment amount and avoid a court appearance.

Corrections

Corrections Division is a major component of the criminal justice system along with the police, prosecution, defence counsel and the judiciary. The mission of Corrections is to contribute to the protection of society by providing for the custody, control, rehabilitation and social integration of offenders.

In order to fulfil its mission, Corrections has the following goals:

- To inform the judiciary regarding correctional programs and services and where requested, to assist with predisposition release and sentencing decisions.
- To administer the sentence of the court.
- To provide opportunities for offenders to learn and practise responsible behaviour.
- To direct and encourage offenders to address the problems which bring them into conflict with the law.
- To increase community responsibility for the care and reformation of offenders by working with agencies and individuals.
- To improve victim satisfaction with the justice system by informing the courts about the impact of crimes, encouraging the use of reparative sanctions, and by considering the views of victims when making decisions about the administration of sentence.
- To actively inform, educate and make the community aware of the activities and scope of the

correctional system and the role the community and others have in relation to sentenced offenders.

The activities carried out by Corrections Division are governed by the following legislation:

The Saskatchewan Corrections Act
The Summary Offences Procedure Act
The Criminal Code, and
The Prisons and Reformatories Act

(The latter two statutes are federal enactments.)

Corrections Division offers a wide range of programs to meet the responsibility of protecting the public and providing services to carry out sentences imposed by the courts. These programs provide for varying levels of offender care, control, and supervision delivered through two operational systems - the Community Operations Branch and the Institutional Operations Branch. Services for Northern Saskatchewan are administered through a Northern Regional Office located in La Ronge.

Corrections Highlights

- A contract was signed with the Gabriel Dumont Institute in May, 1989, to operate a community training resident for female offenders in Saskatoon. The residence was opened on November 15, 1989, with a capacity of 14 residents.
- An Intensive Probation Supervision Electronic Monitoring pilot project was initiated in the City of Prince Albert in March, 1990. The program, which is targeted primarily at native and female offenders, is designed to provide an alternative sanction to incarceration.
- A Prison Industry Program was formally implemented to provide inmates with constructive work opportunities which teach practical skills while generating revenue. The program serves to control the costs of offender programming to the taxpayer as well as financially compensate the inmates involved. In 1989/90 the Prison Industry Program generated approximately \$666,000 of revenue.
- Plans were finalized for construction of a new multi-purpose addition to the Pine Grove Correctional Centre. The space, to be completed in September, 1990 will enhance program delivery for female offenders.
- In 1989/90 a record of \$616,391 in restitution was paid to victims of property crimes.
- The Community Service Order and Fine Option programs have continued to grow. The two programs provide over 465,000 hours of offender work to communities throughout the province.

Community Operations

The primary purpose of the Community Operations Branch is to promote the responsible behaviour of

offenders and provide a meaningful and socially productive level of offender control in the community. This is accomplished by providing the courts with essential information and developing and administering a range of responsible sentencing and pre-trial alternatives.

Adult Probation Services

Probation is the supervision of convicted offenders for whom the passing of sentence has been suspended pending satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of a court imposed order.

The adult probation service, administered through seven regional offices and eight sub-offices, supervises these offenders as well as preparing pre-sentence reports requested by the court.

Probation officers assist provincial correctional centres in developing release plans for inmates and supervising inmates on conditional releases.

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program provides offenders with the alternative of performing community service work to settle a fine rather than being imprisoned for failing to pay the fine. Offenders participate in the program voluntarily and are required to perform various assigned tasks that will benefit the community. The program is administered locally on a fee-for-service basis by municipalities, Indian Bands or other non-profit organizations. At the end of the fiscal year there were 340 Fine Option Agents across the province.

Community Service Order Program

The Community Service Order Program, implemented on December 1, 1983, provides an alternative sentence for those guilty of non-dangerous offences. In this program, selected offenders, when ordered by the court, perform community service work as a condition of a probation order. All work benefits the community and is supervised by local non-profit agencies. This program runs in conjunction with the Fine Option Program, 242 of the 340 Fine Option agents operating both programs.

Restitution Program

The Restitution Program, implemented on a province-wide basis on April 1, 1983, serves as an alternative sentence for property offenders. It directs offenders, when ordered by the court, to pay victims of property crime the actual dollar loss resulting from the offence. The program provides services to the court through restitution assessment reports and supervision of restitution payments.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

The Bail Verification and Supervision Program assists the courts in determining who could be safely released into the community while awaiting trial. Program staff

prepare Bail Verification Reports at the court's request and, when the court so orders, supervises individuals who have been released on bail. During 1989/90, 610 Bail Verification Reports were prepared. An average of 86 persons were supervised daily. The Bail Program, started in 1982, operated in Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert. In 1989/90, the program was expanded to the cities of Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Weyburn and Estevan.

Impaired Drivers Treatment Program

The Impaired Drivers Treatment Program provides a treatment option to those persons who are convicted of second or subsequent offences of impaired driving and who are subject to mandatory imprisonment. There are three phases to the Program:

- Corrections Division Program Co-ordinators conduct a preliminary screening and referral and submit sentence placement reports to the court;
- referred offenders are sentenced by the courts to a fixed term that allows the offender to be placed at a 30 bed residential care and treatment facility at St. Louis, Saskatchewan (the facility operates under a grant from the Saskatchewan Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission); and
- after their release, offenders receive follow-up services provided by personnel of the Saskatchewan Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission as a condition of a probation order.

Impaired driving offenders with longer sentences may be allowed to enter St. Louis 14 days before they are to be released on parole. In total 310 persons were admitted to the St. Louis facility during the 1989/90 fiscal year which was impacted by a five and one-half month strike.

Volunteers in Probation

Available on a province-wide basis, the Volunteers in Probation Program enhances services to probationers and encourages citizen participation in the supervision of offenders. Volunteer Probation Officers are carefully selected and trained, and act under the guidance of a regular probation officer. During 1989/90, there were more than 100 volunteers matched and providing direct service to offenders on probation.

Institutional Operations

The Institutional Operations Branch administers programs for the care and custody of offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment of less than two years (i.e., those incarcerated offenders for which the province is responsible). During 1989/90, 20 correctional facilities were administered by the Division. The breakdown, by category, is:

Provincial Correctional Centres	4
Community Correctional Centres	2
Community-Training Residences	5
Correctional Camps (operated by correctional centres)	8
Correctional Camps (direct admission)	1
TOTAL	20

Three facilities are privately operated: the St. Louis Impaired Driver Treatment Program, the Gabriel Dumont Community-Training Residence for Women in Saskatoon, and the Grace Haven facility in Regina which provides intermittent and community-training residence services for female offenders.

The average daily inmate count in 1989/90 (all facilities combined) was 1,322.

Administrative Release Programs

The Conditional Release Program and the Work Incentive Program allow selected offenders to be placed in the community on a temporary absence as they near the end of their sentence. The Institutional Fine Option Program allows persons incarcerated for non-payment of fines to be assigned to do community service work in lieu of imprisonment. In 1989/90, the three programs resulted in a daily average count of 175 inmates on release, significantly reducing the total cost of incarceration to the province.

Provincial Correctional Centres

In 1989/90, the Institutional Operations Branch maintained four correctional centres providing custody for offenders under provincial jurisdiction. These included correctional centres for male offenders in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. A facility for female offenders is located at Prince Albert.

Programs at all centres provide a secure, humane environment for inmates while maximizing their work, educational and training opportunities. The centres provide a wide range of institutional services including academic and vocational training, counselling services, work and recreation programs and medical and dental services. Community resources are used as much as possible to provide these services. Low security inmates who qualify may be transferred to a community-training residence or they may be released on parole under the authority of the National Parole Board.

- The Regina Correctional Centre is the largest facility in the province and accommodates sentenced and remand offenders from the southern part of the province.
- A smaller facility, the Saskatoon Correctional Centre, accommodates sentenced and remand male offenders from the central area of the province. This

facility is designed with modern living units and was opened in 1981/82.

- The Prince Albert Correctional Centre, identical in design and concept to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre, serves male offenders in the Northern area.
- The female facility, Pine Grove Correctional Centre at Prince Albert admits offenders from all regions.

Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement

The Saskatchewan Justice Department signed an agreement in 1986 with the federal government to keep certain Saskatchewan offenders sentenced to federal institutions, within Saskatchewan, to serve their sentences near their homes and families. The agreement provided the province with \$13.75 million in capital funds, plus full inmate maintenance and staff training allowances.

Saskatchewan began receiving federal inmates effective April 1, 1986. On March 31, 1990, 74 federal inmates were serving sentences in provincial correctional centres as per the Federal/Provincial Agreement.

Community Correctional Centres

Although community correctional centres are operated by the Corrections Division, a Community Advisory Board assists each facility in the development of policy and programming. Current emphasis is on the involvement of inmates in numerous community service work projects in the areas surrounding the centres.

- The 30-bed Battlefords Community Correctional Centre provides services to low security offenders from the Battleford area serving sentences of less than 12 months.
- An 18-bed Community Correctional Centre administered by the Northern Region is located at Buffalo Narrows. This facility receives non-violent male offenders directly from court or by transfer from Prince Albert Correctional Centre or Besnard Lake Camp.

Community-Training Residences

The Community-Training Residence Program provides opportunities for selected offenders, both sentenced inmates and probationers, to participate in community activities which promote responsible social behaviour and work patterns after their release. These activities include employment, vocational and academic training, and treatment for alcoholism and other specialized counselling. Five community-training residences, two in Regina and one each in Saskatoon, Prince Albert and North Battleford, are maintained as a base for the program for male offenders. Each residence is a large leased family style home capable of accommodating 12 to 15 offenders.

Residents pay room and board during their participation in the program. They are encouraged to

get involved in family and socially supportive activities that will help them learn to cope with the ordinary demands of society after release. Many participants have full-time jobs they retain after release.

In May, 1989, the Department entered a 23-month contract with Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research Inc. to operate a community training residence in Saskatoon for 12 low security risk female offenders. The facility opened in November, 1989. It accepts female offenders from Pine Grove Correctional Centre who are within six months of their release as well as offenders with intermittent sentences from the Saskatoon area. The residence also accepts offenders with a court-ordered condition of probation to live at the residence for a specified period of time.

The Salvation Army in Regina is also contracted by the Department to provide services for females on the community-training program in addition to female intermittent offenders (up to an average daily count of four residents).

Female offenders from Pine Grove Correctional Centre go into the Prince Albert community on a daily basis to participate in work, vocational training or educational aspects of the community-training Program. A Distance Placement Program also allows female offenders access to community programs by way of placement in selected rural community residences.

Correctional Camps

The province maintains eight correctional camps operating as satellites to correctional centres in various locations throughout the province. An additional camp, administered by the Northern Region, is located at Besnard Lake. Unlike the satellites, Besnard Lake Correctional Camp is an independent facility that receives admissions directly from court.

These facilities for male inmates provide a positive work and living experience for those who require a low level of security. The majority of work performed involves development and maintenance of public camping sites and recreational areas in the province's provincial parks. Some camps also perform fire fighting duties, forest harvesting operations and community service work.

- Satellite camps for the Regina Correctional Centre are located at Echo Valley and Buffalo Pound Provincial Parks.
- Prince Albert Correctional Centre has satellite camps on the Hanson Lake Road (White Gull) and another at the Meadow Lake Provincial Park, as well as an Urban Camp.
- An Urban Camp is located adjacent to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre while a satellite

camp for the Centre is situated at Danielson Provincial Park.

- The Waden Bay Park Camp, a satellite to the Besnard Lake Correctional Camp, opened on September 1, 1986. The facility has a capacity of 16 inmates.

Property Registration Branch

Under the guidance of the Master of Titles, the Property Registration Branch provides and administers a system of registration for both real and personal property that protects the owner's interest, facilitates transactions dealing with such property, and provides a means of determining priority between competing claimants to property.

The branch operates two distinct systems: The Land Titles System, dealing with real property, and the Personal Property Registry, dealing with personal property.

Land Titles System

The purpose of the Land Titles System, similar to that in the other Western Provinces, is to provide for provincially guaranteed ownership of land and recording of documents which create interests in land, such as mortgages and easements, in order to protect the persons entitled to those interests. Land Titles offices examine and register land related documents and issue and update titles. They also provide title and document searches, maintain perpetual records of titles and provide copies as required.

There are eight land registration districts in the province, each with its own land titles office, registrar and staff. The registrars work under the legal and administrative direction of the Master of Titles, who is also the Director of the Property Registration Branch. District offices are located in Battleford, Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current and Yorkton. The offices of the Chief Surveyor and microfilm editing, which are also part of the Land Titles System, are located in Regina.

The Chief Surveyor examines and approves for registration in the Land Titles offices all plans of survey except roadway plans. The Chief Surveyor is the final arbitrator concerning surveys, plans, "metes and bounds" descriptions, amendments of plans, descriptions of registered record and the cancellation of plans of survey. The Chief Surveyor also advises the Master of Titles in the preparation of all Master of Titles' orders under **The Land Titles Act**, **The Subdivision Act** and **The Land Surveys Act**.

Personal Property Registry

The Personal Property Registry provides a notice filing system where a secured party (seller, lending institution, garage keeper, execution creditor, and, in some instances a buyer) may register a financing statement indicating an interest in the personal property of a debtor (buyer, person borrowing money, owner of a motor vehicle repaired by a garage, or execution debtor and, in some instances, a seller).

The Personal Property Registry also provides an enquiry system where a person intending to purchase personal property or to lend money on the security of personal property can request a search of available information registered against an individual, business, motor vehicle, mobile home, trailer, or airplane.

The Registry maintains a record of all types of registrations registered against personal property in Saskatchewan under the following Acts:

- **The Personal Property Security Act**
- **The Sale of Goods Act or The Factors Act**
- **The Garage Keepers Act**
- **The Executions Act**
- **The Creditors' Relief Act**

Information concerning the registrations can be obtained by an interested party on request by paying the prescribed fee.

The Personal Property Registry operates a service which allows major users of the system to establish a deposit account with the Registry and to telephone search requests directly to the Registry. The implementation of this service significantly improved access to the Registry for major users throughout Saskatchewan.

6. Administration Division

The Administration Division delivers support services to the senior management and operational components of the Department through the Administrative Services, Human Resources, Systems and Communications Branches. Other branches located within the Division are: Policing, Coroners and the Public Trustee.

Policing Branch

Policing Services administers the province's RCMP contracts, provides liaison with the police community, administers the Federal Firearms Control Program and the **Private Investigators and Security Guards Act**.

Provincial Policing

The **Police Act** provides authority for the Province to contract with the Federal Government for services by the RCMP. Under a Provincial Policing Agreement, the RCMP police rural Saskatchewan, the Northern Administration District, urban communities under 500 population and by means of individual municipal agreements, 89 Urban communities with populations between 500 and 1,500.

The Province has used RCMP services since 1928 under a series of contracts with the current agreement covering the 10 year period from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991. Under this contract policing costs are shared with the Federal Government on the basis of the provincial share being 56% in 1981/82 rising 1% per year to 1986, then 2% per year, reaching 70% in 1990/91. In 1989/90 the province paid 68% of the RCMP's provincial policing costs.

The RCMP services are provided under the direction of the Commanding Officer, "F" Division with headquarters in Regina. The province is divided into six Subdivisions which provide support services and supervision to 114 detachments. The Subdivisions are organized as follows:

SubDivision	Detachments
North Battleford	17
Prince Albert	26
Regina	19
Saskatoon	17
Swift Current	16
Yorkton	19
Total	114

The RCMP provincial police force is established at 798 operational and 120 clerical support staff who are deployed across the province.

Criminal offences in areas policed by the RCMP generally showed a moderate decline in 1989/90.

R.C.M. Police Operational Personnel by Major Duty Type

Major Duty	Members
Detachment duties (114)	497
Highway Patrol Units (39)	83
Telecommunications (6)	54
Specialized Units (Dogs, Air, Identification, Commercial Crime, Provost Services)	134
Supervisory Personnel	30
Total	798

Indian Special Constable Program

The Province also contracts with the Federal Government for RCMP service to native communities by 39 Indian Special Constables. The program followed lengthy discussions in 1973 involving the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the RCMP, Federal and Provincial Governments and the result has been a considerable improvement in the relations between police and native communities.

Status Indians are recruited and trained by the RCMP for postings to detachments having significant native populations. In addition, native policing units have been established at Red Earth/Shoal Lake, Little Pine/Poundmaker and Sandy Lake with units planned for Dillon, Stanley Mission and Thunderchild in 1990.

The RCMP also have an additional nine Special Constable positions within the provincial police establishment which have been staffed with non-status native persons to serve non-status and Metis communities.

Firearms Control Program

In 1979, in an effort to control the proliferation of firearms in the country, the Federal Government enacted firearms control legislation. This legislation provides that any person wishing to acquire a firearm is required to obtain a Firearms Acquisition Certificate. Any person in the business of selling firearms or ammunition is required to have a business permit. A person wishing to obtain a certificate or permit must complete an application, have it approved by the local police force and pay the required fee. The legislation is enforced provincially, with costs of administration reimbursed 100% by the Federal Government.

In Saskatchewan, all business permits for sale of firearms and ammunition are issued by the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (CPFO) located in the Policing Branch. Firearm acquisition certificates are issued by the CPFO except for Estevan, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Weyburn where the police force issues the certificates.

Private Investigators and Security Guards

Under the **Private Investigators and Security Guards Act** all firms and individuals involved in the business of private investigation or, providing security for persons or property, must be licensed. The intent of the Act is to provide integrity in the industry and to ensure the public is protected by screening and licensing of both employers and employees.

Coroners Branch

The **Coroners Act** provides a system for independent investigation of violent, accidental or unexplained deaths and for recommendations to appropriate authorities to prevent similar deaths. The investigations are conducted by 159 Coroners, situated throughout the province, usually in co-operation with the RCMP or local police. Forty-two (42) of the Coroners are Medical Doctors. If the cause of death cannot be readily determined or there is considerable public interest in a case, an inquest can be ordered. If an inquest is held, six jurors will be summoned to hear evidence relating to the circumstances and arrive at a verdict as to the cause of death. Recommendations can be made by the Coroner or the Jury.

The Chief Coroner reviews all investigations, provides supervision, guidance and training where necessary and ensures recommendations are communicated to the appropriate persons or agencies. The Coroners operate as fee for service personnel, with administrative support from the Chief Coroner's office.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee administers the property of those persons who are legally incapable of handling their own estate either by reason of mental disability or minority (being under the age of 18 years) where no one else has been appointed by the Court. The Public Trustee is not the guardian of the person but administers property matters only.

The Public Trustee is also responsible for overseeing the activities of Official Administrators throughout the Province. Under the **Surrogate Court Act**, trust companies are appointed as Official Administrators to administer estates of deceased persons where no other personal representatives have been appointed. In addition, Official Administrators frequently administer estates which involve property reverting to the Crown in cases where there is no will and no known next-of-kin and, consequently, the Public Trustee is responsible for handling collections of these escheat monies under the **Escheat Act**.

The Public Trustee was established pursuant to **The Public Trustee Act** which came into effect on April 1, 1984. The Office of the Public Trustee amalgamates the

former offices of the Official Guardian and the Administrator of Estates.

Property of Dependent Adults

When a person is certified incompetent to handle his/her affairs under Section 38 of **The Mentally Disordered Persons Act**, a certificate to this effect is sent to the Public Trustee.

If there has been no property guardian appointed by the court under **The Dependent Adults Act** and no one is willing or capable of acting on that person's behalf, the Public Trustee can administer the estate. Where the Court of Queen's Bench appoints a property guardian to manage the interests of a dependent adult and that property guardian dies, the Public Trustee will administer the estate until there is a new property guardian appointed by the Court.

Where a private individual applies to the Court under **The Dependent Adults Act** for appointment as property guardian, but the Court is of the opinion that the applicant is clearly unsuitable because of a conflict of interest and could not carry out the duties in the best interest of the dependent adult, or a property guardian appointed pursuant to **The Dependent Adults Act** resigns or is removed, the Court may appoint the Public Trustee as property guardian instead.

Service of notices of legal process can be made on the Public Trustee on behalf of persons of unsound mind who have no property guardian, and the Public Trustee must act in that person's best interest.

In administering an estate, the Public Trustee has the power to do all things that a dependent adult could do with respect to his/her estate, including buying, selling and leasing of real property; making provision for the maintenance of the person and for the support and maintenance of anyone dependent upon the person; and bringing, maintaining or defending any legal action or proceedings in respect to the person or his estate.

A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of the estate is maintained in order to provide a full report to the person when he/she becomes competent to handle his/her own affairs or to the executor or administrator if that person dies.

Property of Infants

The Public Trustee must attend to property interests of persons under 18 years of age, known as infants, by administering trust funds on their behalf, representing them in court, or protecting their property rights. Most of these interests arise under deceased estates, court actions and claims resulting from **The Fatal Accidents Act** or personal injury claims. The Public Trustee is to receive notice of every application to the Surrogate Court for grant of Letters Probate or Letters of Administration when an infant has an interest or may have a claim against an estate. The Public Trustee then

takes steps to ensure that the infant's interest in that estate is protected.

- Where funds are held in trust by the Public Trustee, payments may be made for the maintenance and education of the infant or to meet special expenditures in the best interest of the infant.
- Where funds or property are held in trust by an executor or administrator, the Public Trustee is required to monitor these funds or property to ensure that the administration is in the best interest of the infant. There is provision to allow distribution of the infant's assets, up to a maximum of \$2,000, to a responsible adult at the discretion of the Public Trustee.
- To facilitate registration of transfers at the Land Titles Office in estates matters, upon being satisfied on affidavit evidence, the Public Trustee may issue a certificate that there are no infants (born or unborn) interested in an estate; or, the trustee may issue a consent to a transaction affecting estate land where an infant may have an interest, but the infant's interest is not being jeopardized.
- Where the infant has an interest in a transaction affecting land, the consent is required from both the infant, if he is 14 years or over, and the parent, before the Public Trustee can consent. If the Public Trustee refuses to consent to a proposed disposition of land, a court application can be made.
- The Public Trustee's involvement in litigation is usually limited to those proceedings affecting the infant's property. The Public Trustee would not represent infants in divorce, custody or child protection areas.
- Where an action is maintained on behalf of an infant for damages for personal injury or under **The Fatal Accidents Act**, the Public Trustee may approve settlement, including solicitor's fees, on behalf of the infant. In cases where the Public Trustee refuses to approve the settlement, the parties may apply for an order of the court instead.

A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of trust funds is maintained by the Office of the Public Trustee in order that a complete report can be made when the infant becomes an adult and the funds are released.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch provides centralized management support services to the Department. The principal responsibilities of the Branch include:

- financial management advice
- budget preparation
- revenue and expenditure accounting and forecasting

- internal audit
- procurement of goods and mail services
- space and accommodation services
- development of administrative and management policies
- accounting and administrative support services for the Provincial Mediation Board Trust Account, the Queen's Printer Revolving Fund and the Victims' Fund

The 1989/90 fiscal year was a period of continued development and change for the Administrative Services Branch. A number of staff changes occurred with new incumbents hired for the positions of Assistant Director and Departmental Accountant.

Highlights in the Administrative Services Branch in 1989/90 were:

- initiation of a Service and Efficiency program which included the formation of the 'Innovative Services Management Committee' to gather and solicit efficiency ideas and the publication of a quarterly Efficiency Bulletin for department-wide distribution;
- completion of audits in all Provincial Court Offices, the majority of the Sheriff and Local Registrar Offices and one special investigative audit;
- provision of financial advice and administrative support in the formation of the Queen's printer Revolving Fund, the Correctional Facilities Revolving Fund and the Victims' Fund;
- co-ordination of new accommodations for various Boards and Commissions and renovations within Head Office due to internal reorganizations;
- continued automation of the Accounting Unit, the Support Services and Accommodation Unit and the budget and forecast processes;
- improved timeliness and accuracy of departmental fiscal forecasts;
- development of a year-end cash management strategy which eliminated the requirement for special warrant funding; and
- timely processing of departmental revenues of \$44,074,093 and expenditures of \$149,387,737 (unaudited).

Human Resources Branch

The Human Resources Branch provides comprehensive support services to the Department in such areas as personnel administration, payroll, labour relations and staff training and development.

The various services the branch provides includes the development and implementation of recruitment and employee relations strategies. Assistance is also provided to managers and staff in training and

development planning and performance management.

The Human Resources Branch implemented the Justice Human Resource System consisting of four databases:

1. Employee/Position
2. Leave and Attendance
3. Staff Development
4. Occupational Health and Safety

This system will increase and improve statistical reports and informational data provided to branches and agencies. In addition, the system will assist with Staff Development planning.

In the area of employee relations, the branch continues to assist managers and employees in working co-operatively and effectively. Of the 50 grievances received during the 1989/90 fiscal year, 16 were resolved and 34 remain outstanding.

Letters of Understanding regarding shift schedules were successfully negotiated for Warden Bay and Besnard Lake Correctional Camps and the Prince Albert Correctional Centre. Negotiations for Letters of Understanding are continuing for the Regina and Saskatoon Correctional Centres, White Gull, Danielson and Meadow Lake Camps and the Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre.

Staff Development

The Staff Development Unit assists departmental management in identifying employee needs, planning, developing, implementing and evaluating relevant and cost effective training and development programs for the approximately 1,950 Department of Justice staff. In addition, consultative services are provided in performance management, conference resourcing and course development. Highlights of these activities included:

- Community Operations Conference
- Prison Industries Conference
- Working with Volunteers Program
- Middle Management Forum

The Staff Development Unit co-ordinated the successful implementation of the Coaching for Results process for out-scope staff. Seven training sessions were held in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert involving 241 employees.

In co-operation with the Department of Social Services, the unit co-sponsored 11 courses with 152 participants in 1989/90.

Justice Courses

	Number of Participants
Communication Skills for Supervisors	22
Effective Writing	14
Leading Effective Meetings	1
Managing Conflict	7
Stress and Self Management	16
Personnel Recruitment and Selection	7
Time Management	16
Supervisory Skills	12
Winning Presentations	7
Word Perfect Training	50
TOTAL	152

Justice staff also participated in various Public Service Commission courses and programs. The department continues to recognize the need for employees to acquire professional status through education leave. As well, 94 staff attended Public Service Commission courses in various locations throughout the province.

Public Service Commission Programs

	Number of Participants
Tuition Reimbursement Program	31
Administrative Development Program	10
Senior Management Development Program	9
Middle Management Development Program	10
Equity Development Program	1
Professional and Technical Development Program	2
Supervisor's Certificate Program	4
Education Leave	4
TOTAL	71

In co-operation with the Correctional Service of Canada, space was provided in their courses to Corrections Division staff. In 1989/90, 32 people participated in five courses.

Correctional Service of Canada Courses

	Number of Participants
Anatomy of a Set-up	6
Hostage Behaviour	12
Native Awareness	6
Suicide Prevention	4
Conflict Resolution	4
TOTAL	32

Corrections Workers Training Program

The Corrections Workers Training Program involves 12 weeks of formalized job skills training for Corrections Workers prior to undertaking full time employment at the Provincial Correctional Centres.

Under the direction and supervision of the Staff Development Administrator, fifty-eight (58) Corrections Workers graduated with a Certificate of Corrections in 1989/90. The Training College is located in Saskatoon.

Systems Branch

The Systems Branch provides support and direction to the department in reviewing, developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems. In order to meet its objectives the Systems Branch is responsible for:

- evaluating existing and proposed systems in co-operation with the program managers;
- conducting feasibility studies;
- providing advice and recommendations to all levels of management concerning solutions to system problems;
- co-ordinating the systems activities of the department with central agencies such as the Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation, and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics;
- managing third-party contracts for the development and maintenance of systems;
- developing and managing the departmental systems budget;
- providing maintenance and operational support for all departmental systems;
- providing technical support on hardware and operating system software; and
- project management for new systems development and enhancement projects.

During 1989/90, the Systems Branch made some significant improvements to the level of systems support in the department:

- Major upgrades, consistent with the Technology Plan for the Department, were made to the computer hardware which more than doubled the capacity and improved the response time for users of the system.
- Expansion of Office Automation continued with the conversion to Wordperfect for the Public Law and Policy Division, Civil Law Division and Public Prosecutions Division. A pilot project which involved providing a variety of work stations to a select group of lawyers was initiated to determine the requirements for automating a lawyers' office.

- A third Technical Support Analyst was hired during the year to meet the growing requirement for support as more users are added to the system.

Progress was made on new development initiatives and enhancements to several of the projects during the year.

- The Legislative Drafting System was converted to Word Perfect and expanded to provide bilingual capability and electronic transfer of print-ready copy of Bills, Acts and Regulations to the printing company for printing.
- Improvements and enhancements were made to the Justice Automated Information Network (JAIN) system including development to include the tracking of Federal and Provincial victims-fund surcharges and redevelopment of the financial sub-system.
- Planning, including the preparation of a Request for Proposals, was started for the re-write of the Corrections System to integrate it with JAIN and convert the system to be compatible with the Justice technical environment.
- A Case Tracking system was developed and implemented for the Human Rights Commission, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and the Office of the Rentalsman/Provincial Mediation Board) to assist in the management of their workloads.
- Efforts were directed in a number of areas to conduct research and evaluation in the potential use of new technologies such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to replace data entry, scanning images for incorporation into documents and the use of Document Finishing products in the preparation of documents for printing.

Communications Branch

The Communications Branch provides the central support resources necessary for the Department to meet its communication objectives. This includes responsibility for the following activities:

- consultation with Branch Managers and the Senior Management of the Department concerning the development and implementation of communication projects;
- review and development of budgets relating to communication initiatives by the Department;
- liaison with all suppliers of communication related services;
- review and approval of all expenditures related to communication initiatives of the Department;

-
- review and approval of all advertising placement made on behalf of the Department;
 - review and approval of all media releases issued by the Department;
 - provide primary media contact and consultation for the Department;
 - development of initiatives which will improve the flow of information between the Department and the various publics with which it interacts.

7. Victims Fund

In August, 1989, The Victims of Crime Act was proclaimed in force. This legislation allows for the establishment of a Victims' Fund to receive all provincial and federal fine surcharges as assessed under this Act and under the Criminal Code. The Victims' Fund is administered by the Minister of Justice for approved programs under section 10 of **The Victims of Crime Act**, which includes the promotion of services to victims. The Victims of Crime Regulations approve expenditure of the fund for programs of surcharge administration, restitution, victim services co-ordination, and victim-offender mediation.

Revenues to the Victims' Fund for fiscal 1989/90 consist of all surcharges ordered and paid for provincial offences, except for parking offences and by-laws prosecuted by municipal process, occurring since August 1, 1989. The amount of the surcharge is automatically applied following conviction as set by the Regulations:

- \$10 for fines less than or equal to \$100
- \$20 for fines less than or equal to \$200
- \$30 for fines less than or equal to \$500
- 10% of fines greater than \$500
- \$20 for non-fine dispositions

As well, fine option is available for surcharges assessed on provincial offences.

Victims' Fund revenues for fiscal 1989/90 also include all surcharges ordered and paid for the following federal offences since July 31, 1989. The surcharge under the **Criminal Code** applies to all convictions or discharges for adults convicted for offences contrary to the **Criminal Code**, **Narcotic Control Act** and Parts III and IV of the **Food and Drug Act**. The amount of the surcharge is limited to up to 15% of any fine or an amount not exceeding \$35.00 for any non-fine disposition. The surcharge is imposed on an offender unless the court is satisfied that the imposition of the surcharge would cause undue hardship to the accused or his dependents. Fine option is not available for federal surcharges.

Total revenues to the Victims' Fund in fiscal 1989/90 amounted to an estimated \$800,000. Monies were expended from the fund in 1989/90 to support surcharge administration (\$83,260) and to support victim-offender mediation (\$62,000).

8. Boards and Commissions

The Farm Land Security Board

The Farm Land Security Board administers Part II and III of **The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act**.

The Board is presently composed of seven members. Administration is the responsibility of a General Manager who is assisted by three secretarial staff. Field staff number thirty-four.

The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act consolidated, revised and replaced various farm protection statutes which had been in place for some time. Put into force on September 1, 1988, it continued the Farm Land Security Board's role in the investigation of farm foreclosures and its responsibility to report to the Court when mediation is unsuccessful. The new Act created Mediation Services to mediate between lenders and farmers.

Time frames with respect to farm land Foreclosure Notices were changed. Now in force is a 60 day period to allow for preliminary investigation followed by a minimum of 45 days for mediation. If mediation is unsuccessful, the Board is allowed a further 45 days to prepare its Report to the Court of Queen's Bench. The report gives the Board's view on whether the farmer has a reasonable possibility of meeting his obligations under the mortgage comments on the sincerity of the farmer's efforts in this respect. The report must also comment if a Mediation Certificate has been issued and comment on whether a homestead is involved in the foreclosure. The Board may also address any matter it feels relevant to whether a foreclosure would be just and equitable.

Mediation Services

The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act was introduced in 1988 and consolidated under one Act, debtor-creditor law relating to farmers. The legislation focused on mediation as the preferred method of dispute resolution with the creation of mediation services on September 1, 1988.

Mediation Services consists of a Manager, responsible for administration and training, three secretarial staff and sixteen mediators. The mediators, located throughout the province, are under contract and mediate disputes on a per-case basis.

The legislation provides for mediation:

- When a creditor attempting to foreclose on farmland files a Notice of Intention to Foreclose with the Farm Land Security Board;
- When a creditor has made an application to court to take possession of farm equipment and the farmer or creditor requests the matter be adjourned to permit an opportunity for mediation.

The role of Mediation Services is to mediate between farmers and creditors when legal action is initiated. An independent third party assists both sides in achieving an acceptable solution to their financial difficulties outside the court room.

Mediators do not have the authority to impose an agreement on either the farmer or the creditor. However, when mediating farmland foreclosures the mediator may file a mediation certificate with the Farm Land Security Board if, in his/her opinion either party did not participate in mediation in good faith. The certificate ultimately will be placed before a Judge who must take it into account in deciding whether the foreclosure should proceed.

Mediation Services has been successful in creating a forum where farmers and lenders can work together in developing acceptable solutions to their farm debt problems. Of the 970 cases completed as of March 31, 1990, 80 per cent were successfully mediated.

Provincial Mediation Board/Office of the Rentalsman

Provincial Mediation Board

Acting under **The Provincial Mediation Board Act**, the Board assists debtors and creditors by mediating disputes and reaching satisfactory settlements for payment of indebtedness without the necessity of legal proceedings. Any debtor or creditor may apply to the Board for assistance in arranging settlement of a debt or for consolidation of debts.

Services are provided through regional offices in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

Office of the Rentalsman

The Residential Tenancies Act authorizes the Office of the Rentalsman to make rulings on the following: disposition of abandoned property; arrears in rent; claims for compensation and damages; possession of premises; and disputes over statutory conditions which set out the obligations of landlord and tenant and which form part of every tenancy agreement. The Provincial Mediation Board administers the provisions regarding rent increases and security deposits.

An agreement between the Office of the Rentalsman and Social Services enables Social Services to pay rent arrears for a tenant on social assistance so that an Application for Possession by a landlord can be cancelled.

The Rent Stabilization Program

The Rent Stabilization Program is designed to protect tenants from unreasonable rent increases and enables a tenant and landlord to come to a mutual agreement about a rent increase without the necessity of government involvement.

The Program covers most rental units in Saskatchewan cities and towns with a population of more than 2,000. A tenant who receives a notice of rent increase has 30 days to ask for a review if he/she disagrees with the amount of the increase. If the tenant does not request a review within 30 days, the rent increase takes effect at the end of the notice period.

The number of tenant applications for rent review continued to decrease primarily because of high vacancy rates during the 1989/90 fiscal year.

Security Deposits

A landlord wishing to retain all or a portion of a security deposit, must apply to the Provincial Mediation Board if the tenant objects. The application is filed and the amount in dispute including interest is held in trust until a decision is made. A full investigation is conducted including contact with both parties if at all possible.

Landlords and Tenants

The Landlord and Tenant Act applies to landlord/tenant disputes not covered by **The Residential Tenancies Act**. Where there is hardship to a tenant, he/she may apply to the Board for a Prohibition Order to prevent a landlord from taking possession of premises for a stated period of time. The Board files such a Prohibition Order with the Court or the Sheriff. In regard to farmland, the Order only applies to two acres of land and buildings.

Debt Management and Credit Counselling

Acting under Part X (Orderly Payment of Debts) of the federal Bankruptcy Act, or Section 6 of **The Provincial Mediation Board Act**, the Board attempts to assist debtors or creditors in arranging settlement of debts or consolidation of debts, thus providing a practical alternative to bankruptcy. Services include the issuing of a "Consolidation Order" under **The Bankruptcy Act** or reaching a voluntary agreement under **The Provincial Mediation Board Act** to arrange for affordable repayment terms. Both long and short term arrangements are made with creditors on behalf of debtors, depending on the circumstances.

Credit counselling is an essential part of debt management and includes preventative and rehabilitative services to debtors in the form of self-help information and confidential counselling. Staff members also offer seminars on the Board's role in debt management and credit counselling and provide some general assistance in sound management of money and credit.

Debt management and credit counselling services are provided throughout the province from offices located in Regina and Saskatoon.

Other Legislation

The Board administers portions of a number of other acts where they relate to rental, sale or credit provisions. The Board also administers the section of **The Land Titles Act** which deals with the power to lease mortgaged land.

The Agricultural Leasehold Act

The Provincial Mediation Board may settle a disagreement between a landlord and tenant for re-entry by a tenant to complete the harvest or remove harvested crops from the property formerly leased to the tenant. If the crop grown by a tenant has not been harvested within the time limit provided in the Act, an order may appoint the landlord or some other person to complete and remove the harvest and give directions to dispose of and account for the crop or proceeds of any sale.

The Land Contracts (Actions) Act

When an action is to be commenced for foreclosure of a mortgage on non-farmland or the cancellation of an agreement for sale (except on farmland), the plaintiff must serve the Board with a thirty day "Notice of Intention" before making application to the Court for a hearing before a Judge. The proposed defendant is notified of the intended proceedings and is given an opportunity to arrange settlement with the assistance of the Board.

The Tax Enforcement Act

A municipal authority must apply to and obtain the Board's consent before taking action to acquire title to land by tax sale. The Board provides an investigative/mediation service and makes every effort to arrange payment of the arrears and only issues consent as a last resort. Applications have continued to increase during recent years.

Rent Appeal Commission

The Rent Appeal Commission was established as an independent body to provide both tenants and landlords with a process to appeal orders issued by the Office of the Rentalsman or the Provincial Mediation Board.

The Commission is presently composed of a Chairman, located in Saskatoon, a Vice Chairman, located in Regina and six board members. Usually three Commission members are assigned to hear each appeal on a per diem basis. It is the usual custom of the Commission to hear appeals in the major centres in the province. Hearings are held in an informal manner and are open to the public.

The Commission is not bound by any findings of the Provincial Mediation Board on rent review cases or by orders of the Office of the Rentalsman. The Commission determines each case on its merits and renders decision it deems just and equitable in the circumstances.

Orders of the Commission may be appealed, on a question of law or jurisdiction, to the Court of Appeal. Such appeals may be made by the persons affected by the order, within 30 days of the date of the order.

The majority of appeals address landlord-tenant disputes arising from a broad spectrum of landlord/tenant transactions. Appeals related to rulings on disputes are increasing each year. The Commission believes this trend will continue as both tenants and landlords become more aware of their rights and responsibilities in regard to landlord/tenant disputes.

The total number of appeals filed with the Rent Appeal Commission for the fiscal year of 1989/90 was 380. It is interesting to note that of this number, 255 were received from Saskatoon and the northern portion of the province, while 125 were received from Regina and the southern part of the province. Of the 380 appeals received, 258 were initiated by tenants and 122 by landlords. The appeals allowed, dismissed and amended are reasonably evenly balanced in relation to the percentage of the total of appeals by tenants and landlords.

Appendix A: Budget/Human Resource Allocations

Figure A-1

Saskatchewan Justice Departmental Expenditure by Program

1989/90
(149.4 million dollars)

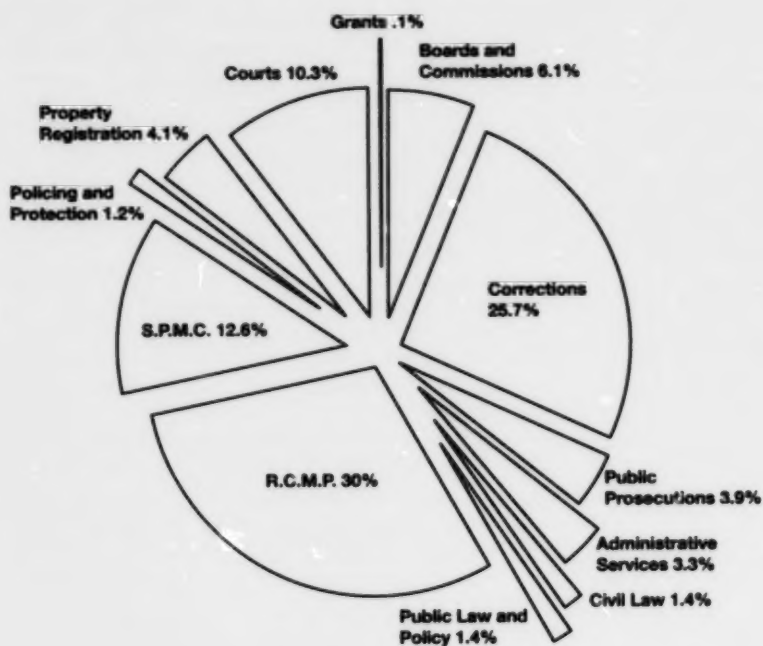
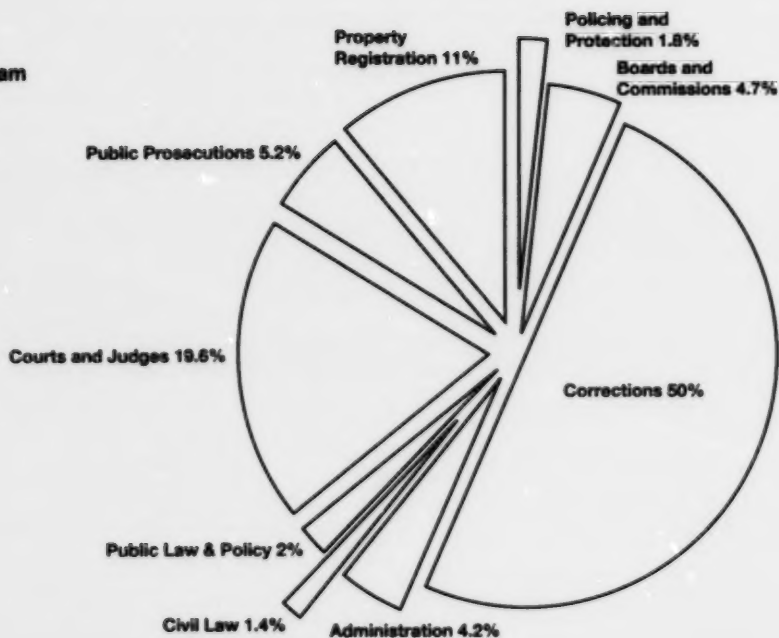


Figure A-2

Saskatchewan Justice Departmental Human Resources by Program

1989/90
(1,654 Person-Years*)
(*Per 1989/90 Estimates)



Appendix B: Court Services

Table B-1

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Caseload by Calendar Year

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Civil appeals filed	322	313	374	355	355
Criminal appeals filed	446	405	395	415	380
Total appeals filed	768	718	769	770	735
Civil appeals heard	246	213	224	188	194
Criminal appeals heard	360	346	297	318	304
Total Appeals heard	606	559	521	506	498
Chamber Applications	182	190	200	186	186
Settled or abandoned appeals (between readiness and hearing)	82	73	82	75	62

Table B-2

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Time to Appeal Hearing

	Interval	
	1988/89	1989/90
Sentence Appeals	15 - 30 days	15 - 30 days
Expedited Criminal Appeals	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days
Expedited Civil Appeals (interlocutory or custody)	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days
Regular Criminal Appeals	30 - 60 days	30 - 60 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Regina)	90 days	60 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Saskatoon)	90 days	60 days

Table B-3

Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Judges by Location

Location	Judges	Supernumerary Judges
Regina	10	2
Saskatoon	12	3
Battleford	1	
Humboldt	1	
Melville	1	
Moose Jaw	1	
Prince Albert	1	
Yorkton	1	
Estevan	1	
Swift Current	1	
Total	30	5

Table B-4**Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Civil actions commenced (excluding divorce)	14,575	14,115	14,567	14,725	13,018
Civil trials heard (excluding divorce)	435	437	453	319	298
Petitions for divorce commenced	1,539	2,045	2,242	1,933	1,867
Criminal trials heard	636	570	763	957	703
Summary conviction appeals heard	277	283	271	288	171
Chamber matters heard	17,016	18,065	17,432	20,028	21,582
Sheriff:					
- Writs of execution filed	4,804	5,193	5,155	5,568	5,903
- Writs completed, satisfied or expired	3,136	3,098	3,722	3,469	3,475
- Seizures	505	395	397	396	343
- Investigations	9,522	8,732	9,144	8,653	7,595
- Process served	2,485	2,588	2,805	2,668	2,036

Table B-5**Surrogate Court - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Applications filed (Letters probate, Letters of Administration, Sections 45 and 46, and any others)	3,606	3,745	3,643	3,214	3,625

Table B-6**Unified Family Court - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year**

Actions commenced by statute	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
The Divorce Act	748	983	1,046	986	941
The Married Persons' Property Act and The Matrimonial Property Act	212	256	335	394	338
The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act	95	79	37	9	23
The Infants Act	294	295	310	279	302
The Children of Unmarried Parents Act	39	35	70	41	65
Others	65	105	130	91	113
Adoptions	108	113	101	111	139
Family Service	121	110	116	86	94
Criminal Code	6	9	9	4	0
Total	1,688	1,985	2,154	2,001	2,015
Number of files opened	1,116	1,348	1,455	1,555	1,565

Table B-7

Small Claims Court Statistics from June 1, 1989 - March 31, 1990

Number of summonses issued for claims under \$3,000	3,887
Number of summonses issued for claims between \$3,000 and \$5,000	371

Table B-8

Provincial Court Voluntary Payment Unit Statistics

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Summary Offence Tickets Processed	131,055	191,740	211,182	202,735	204,983
Number of Voluntary Payments Processed	85,118	114,348	124,496	122,118	129,526

Appendix C: Corrections

Table C-1

Community Operations - Caseload Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Average Monthly Probation Caseload	3,082	2,697	2,733	2,891
Pre-Sentence Reports	1,356	1,422	1,380	1,470
Bail Verification Reports	525	660	636	610
Community Service Order Reports	80	92	126	103
Restitution Reports	362	305	292	307
Impaired Driver Assessment Reports	622	571	607	325

Table C-2

Fine Option Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Number of Fines Registered	14,852	14,200	17,576	20,464
Value of Fines Worked Off (\$000)	1,596	1,550	1,644	1,829
Person Years of Imprisonment Eliminated*		289	380	401

* Figures for person years of imprisonment eliminated are not available prior to 1987/88.

Table C-3

Community Service Order Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1986/87*	1987/88*	1988/89*	1989/90*
Number of Orders made	1,070	969	1,164	1,423
Hours of Service Ordered	63,590	66,260	74,481	98,727

* Includes Young Offenders except those from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

Table C-4

Restitution Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Number of Orders Made	1,672	1,779	1,670	1,490
Restitution Ordered (\$)	792,300	851,600	925,452	936,930
Restitution Paid to Victims (\$)	568,351	500,580	495,917	616,391

Table C-5

Exchange of Services Agreement: Inmate Admissions/Daily Counts

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Exchange of Service Inmate Admissions	88	148	77
Exchange of Service Inmate Average Daily Count	60	95	105

Table C-6

Community Training Residence Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year (Male)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Cases Discharged During the Year	475	475	450	453
Total Days on Program	25,159	25,065	24,375	26,948
Total Earnings and Training Grants (\$)	542,925	456,475	463,333	581,801
Board and Room Paid by Inmates to C.T.R. (\$)	137,275	141,550	140,850	147,921
Inmate Earnings Transferred to Dependents (\$)	62,315	66,008	62,550	102,211

Table C-7

Community Training Residence Program - Days on Program by Fiscal Year (Female)

	1988/89	1989/90
Pine Grove *	1,765	748
Grace Haven	329	192
Gabriel Dumont Institute Community Training Residence	—	1,020
Total days on Community Training Program	2,094	1,960

* includes participation in distance placement program operated by Pine Grove.

Table C-8

Correctional Facilities Admissions - 1987/88 to 1989/90 by Type

Admissions									
Correctional Facility	* Sentence			** Remand			Total		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Regina	2,366	2,311	2,273	953	936	989	3,319	3,247	3,262
Prince Albert	2,022	1,745	1,828	897	1,171	981	2,919	2,916	2,809
Pine Grove	686	734	736	250	273	235	936	1,007	971
Saskatoon	1,650	1,753	1,725	2,205	2,084	2,579	3,855	3,837	4,304
Battlefords	535	467	488	--	--	--	535	467	488
St. Louis	248	215	130	--	--	--	248	215	130
Buffalo Narrows	206	218	229	--	--	--	206	218	229
Besnard Lake	157	119	115	--	--	--	157	119	115
Grace Haven	--	19	27	--	--	--	--	19	27
Total	7,870	7,581	7,551	4,305	4,464	4,784	12,175	12,045	12,335

* New admissions only (NOTE: The St. Louis correctional facility received 180 transfers from other correctional facilities).

** Multiple remand admissions of offenders with the same offence(s) are included.

Table C-9
Correctional Facilities - 1989/90 New Sentenced Admissions* by Age Group

Facility	Age Group											Total
	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
Regina	0	4	92	145	685	516	306	201	126	75	123	2,273
Prince Albert	0	1	99	122	552	373	266	190	93	53	79	1,828
Pine Grove	0	0	33	39	231	173	128	77	23	16	16	736
Saskatoon	0	1	77	100	476	393	276	171	100	57	74	1,725
Battlefords	0	0	26	16	138	105	82	42	21	20	38	488
St. Louis	0	0	2	3	19	26	24	17	14	5	20	130
Buffalo Narrows	0	0	7	8	76	54	36	16	15	10	7	229
Besnard Lake	0	0	5	16	49	19	16	4	3	0	3	115
Grace Haven	0	0	0	1	8	6	5	3	2	1	1	27
Total	0	6	341	450	2,234	1,665	1,139	721	397	237	361	7,551

* New admissions only (NOTE: The St. Louis correctional facility received 180 transfers from other correctional facilities.)

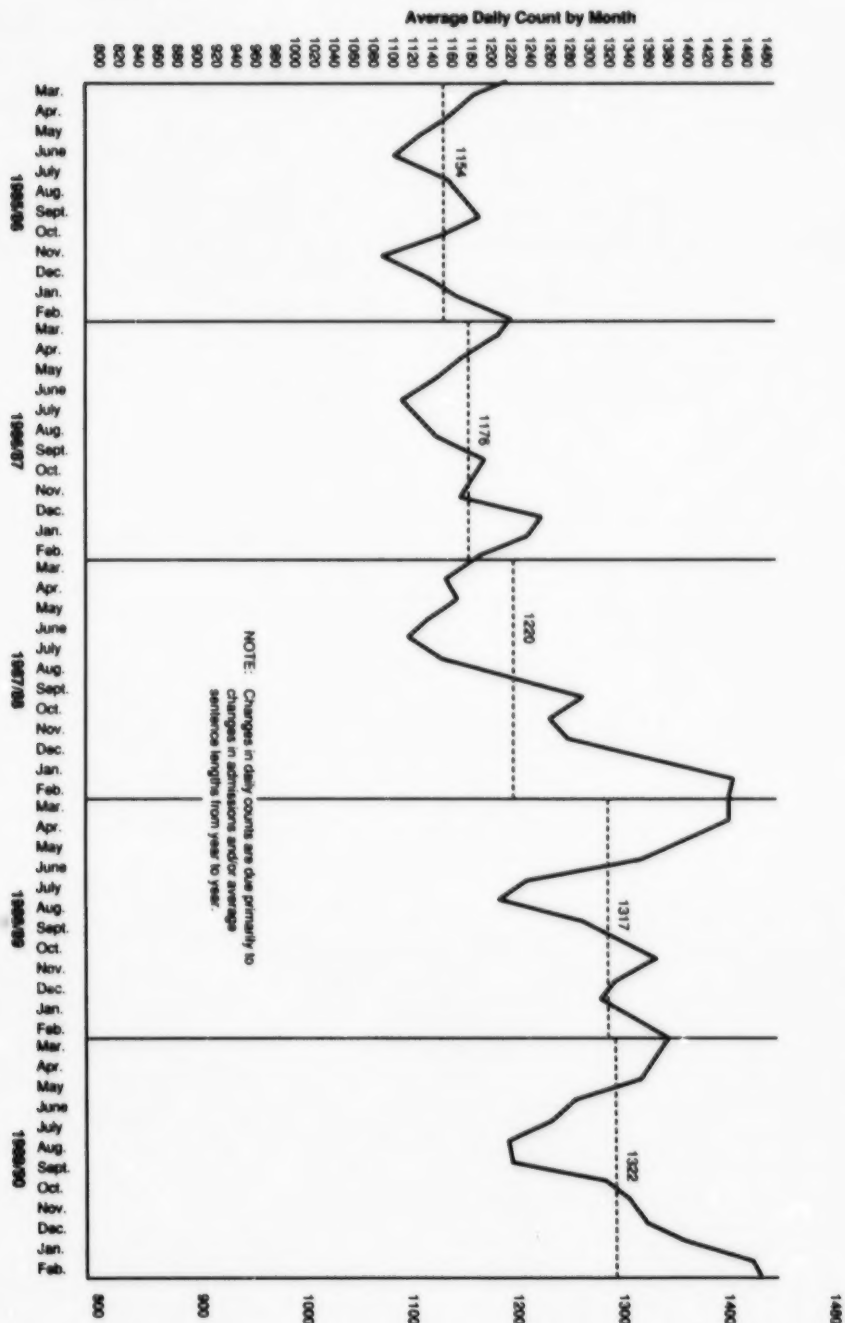
Table C-10
Correctional Facilities New Sentenced Admissions* - by major offence 1989/90

Correctional Facility	Against Person	Narcotics	Against Property	Drinking/ Driving	Misc.	Prov./ Mun. Acts	TOTAL
Regina	377	119	572	584	260	361	2,273
Prince Albert	340	40	408	371	321	348	1,828
Pine Grove	76	29	223	107	167	134	736
Saskatoon	292	103	502	327	219	282	1,725
Battlefords	37	13	85	160	60	133	488
St. Louis	3	1	0	123	2	1	130
Buffalo Narrows	18	3	64	48	41	55	229
Besnard Lake	28	1	36	21	23	6	115
Grace Haven	3	5	8	6	5	0	27
TOTAL	1,174	314	1,898	1,747	1,098	1,320	7,551

* New admissions only (NOTE: The St. Louis correctional facility received 180 transfers from other correctional facilities.)

Table C-11

Saskatchewan Correctional Centres Population: Average Daily Count by Month 1985/86 - 1989/90



Appendix D: Land Titles and Personal Property Registry

Table D-1
Registration of Land Titles by Fiscal Year

Type of Activity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Land Titles Offices				
- Instruments Received	238,250	226,030	235,752	244,497
- Instruments Registered	181,265	173,682	176,030	185,180
- Instruments Filed	14,058	13,610	14,021	14,795
- Titles Issued	75,468	72,088	72,432	70,264
- Transfers & Transmissions	59,874	53,433	53,265	49,210
- Mortgages	34,426	30,046	25,923	23,805
- Caveats	17,001	18,445	27,564	41,123
- Notices Issued	95,473	98,780	120,226	149,058
- Certificates Issued	265,562	271,142	292,278	329,720
- Counter Searches	236,704	257,732	248,016	245,689
Chief Surveyor's Office				
- Plans Examined	1,128	1,256	991	1,017
- Master of Titles Orders Completed	276	350	303	372
- Number of Plans Printed	35,195	35,172	26,511	26,002

Table D-2
Personal Property Registry - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

Type of Activity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total Registrations	334,108	310,920	330,188	288,963
Counter Searches	26,218	20,656	18,156	17,635
Phone Searches from Judicial Centres	7,986	6,085	6,236	5,704
Telephone Inquiry Centre Searches (System)	63,829	71,439	78,934	86,980
Total Searches processed on Personal Property Registry Computer System (internal, counter, Judicial Centres and mail requests)	174,395	170,342	181,906	181,105
SGI Searches of PPR data base	25,214	24,338	23,373	21,763

Appendix E: Administrative Services Division

Table E-1

Criminal Offences in Areas Policed by RCMP - Trends by Offence Type

	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
Offences Against Persons	3,635	5.15	3,580	-1.51	3,882	8.44
Offences Against Property	16,621	3.69	15,919	-4.22	15,405	-3.23
Other Criminal Offences	10,803	11.24	11,146	3.18	11,174	.25
Criminal Code Traffic Offences (mostly impaired drivers)	6,571	11.32	6,071	-7.61	6,671	9.88

Table E-2

1989 Coroners Investigations - By Type

	Natural	Accident	Suicide	Homi- cide	Undeter- Mined	Non Coroner	Incom- plete *	Total
Male	648	238	104	11	11	16	119	1,147
Female	268	96	22	10	3	16	56	471
TOTAL	916	334	126	21	14	32	175	1,618

*Incomplete files have not been classified

Table E-3

Firearms Control Program - Activity by Calendar Year

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Firearm Acquisition Certificates Issued	10,862	9,857	8,770	9,536
Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits Issued	789	856	879	767

Table E-4

Private Investigators and Security Guards Licensing Activity

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Business Licences	56	59	55	53
Employee Licences	1,085	1,155	1,156	1,169

Table E-5
Office of the Public Trustee - Comparative Statistics

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Number of Incompetent Persons Estates at March 31	1,614	1,595	1,599	1,582
Total Net Value of Estates at March 31 (\$000)	36,354	38,956	40,922	41,807
Average Value of Estates (\$)	22,524	24,424	25,592	26,426
Number of Infants' Accounts at March 31	3,207	3,182	3,243	3,326
Total Trust Funds Held on March 31 (\$000)	27,280	28,962	32,407	34,791
Average Trust Fund Account (\$)	8,506	9,102	9,993	10,460
Total Assets Administered by Public Trustee (\$000)	63,633	67,917	73,329	76,598
Total Number of Estates Infant Accounts	4,821	4,777	4,842	4,908
Rate of Interest Distribution September 30	14.91%	10.58%	10.61%	11.41%
March 31	12.60%	10.58%	11.08%	11.89%
Number of Infants' Files Without Assets held by Public Trustee	1,777	1,337	1,377	1,320
Number of Certificates and Consents issued pursuant to Sec. 172 of the Land Titles Act	2,642	2,557	2,445	2,420

Table E-6
Human Resources Branch: Comparative Statistics on Staffing Actions

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Permanent Appointments	108	200	217	91
Part-time/Temporary Appointments	238	155	311	252
Classification Requests	184	285	65	86
Staffing Requests	446	321	259	235
Resignations/Terminations - Permanent Appointments	*	*	*	49
- Non-permanent Appointments	*	*	*	86

*Statistics not available

Appendix F: Boards and Commissions

Table F-1

Farm Land Security Board - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Foreclosures

	Jan. 1 - Mar.31/85	1985/ 1986	1986/ 1987	1987/ 1988	1988/ 1989	1989/ 1990
Notices filed:	152	565	537	1555	1388	1532
Disposition:	18	271	311	461	1155	1522
Resolved:	11	103	154	207	671	1153
Court Reports Prepared:	7	168	157	254	484	369

Due to the intervention of the Farm Land Security Board and Mediation Services, most Notices of Intent to Foreclose are resolved without a foreclosure taking place.

Table F-2

Farm Land Security Board Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Home Quarter Protection

	June 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989	1989/1990
Total Applications	791	1317
Orders Issued	662	1235
Orders Denied	20	39

Table F-3

Mediation Services Operating Statistics by Fiscal year

	Sept. 1/88 Mar. 31/89	April 1/89 Mar. 31/90	Sept. 1/88 Mar. 31/90
Notices Received:			
Farmland Foreclosures	1004	1340	2344
Machinery Disputes	2	1	3
TOTAL	1006	1341	2347
Mediation Commenced	497	801	1298
Notices Withdrawn	173	412	585
Files Completed:			
Mediated	200	575	775
Not Mediated	37	158	195
Mediation Certificates Issued	1	4	5
Active Cases as of March 31st	260	328	

Table F-4**Residential Tenancies Act - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year**

Applications Received	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Landlord and Tenant Relations *	4,906	5,166	5,553	5,009
Security Deposits	2,667	2,513	2,588	1,715
Rent Review	0	0	0	0
Rent Stabilization	652	479	168	54
Total Applications	8,225	8,158	8,309	7,778

* Includes such matters as:

- Disposition of Abandoned Property
- Arrears in Rent
- Claims for Compensation and Damages
- Possession of Premises
- Contravention of Statutory Conditions

Table F-5**Debt Management and Credit Counselling - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year**

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Debt Arrangements (Orderly Payment of Debt - Part X Bankruptcy Act (Prov. Med. Board Act - Section) (Long Term)	322	199	198	221
Budgeting and Credit Counselling (New, Short Term)	303	335	326	391
Total	625	534	524	612
Budgeting Assistance and Client Interviews	1,235	969	1,075	1,090

Table F-6

Provincial Mediation Board - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

Applications	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
The Land Contracts (Actions) Act	1,030	1,035	1,196	1,639
The Tax Enforcement Act	553	577	582	783
Total Applications	1,583	1,612	1,778	2,422
Orders issued				
The Agricultural Leaseholds	0	1	0	0
The Land Titles Act	1	0	0	0
The Farm Security Act*	372	482	106	0
The Tax Enforcement Act	67	59	64	132
The Rural Municipalities Act	0	0	0	0
The Landlord and Tenant Act	2	0	2	0
Total Orders Issued	448	542	172	132
Total Applications and Orders	2,015	2,154	1,950	2,554
Writs Received from Court of Queen's Bench	7,108	7,443	7,677	7,443

*Responsibility for Saskatchewan Farm Security Act Orders was transferred to the Farmland Security Board in June, 1988.

Table F-7

Rent Appeal Commission Organization Chart

March 31, 1990

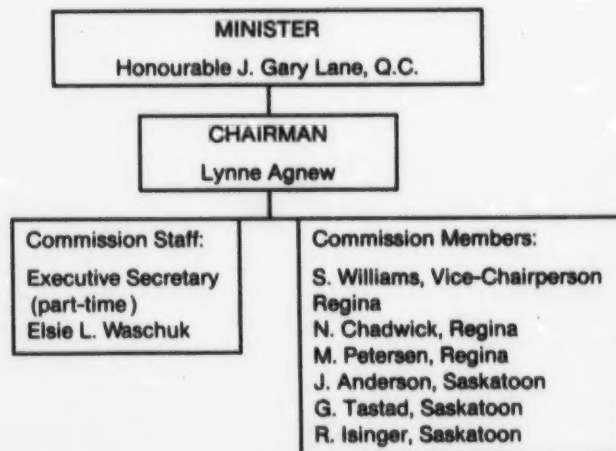


Table F-8

Rent Appeal Commission - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Appeals Received	244	274	285	297	380
Plus: Backlog completed from previous year	35	20	48	40	90
Subtotal	279	294	333	337	470
Less: Backlog carried to next fiscal year	20	48	40	90	68
Less: Appeals Closed				11 *	4 *
Less: Appeals Withdrawn	11	13	10	13	9
Total Appeals Completed (Ordered On)	248	233	283	223	389

* Files opened, but Rent Appeal Commission unable to schedule hearings because of lack of information supplied by appellant.